The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871. NO. 16.

WASHINGTON.

The Pardoned Bowen Seeking a Nomination as Governor of South Carolina.

Revenue Conference Looking to the Suppression of Illicit Distillation.

Serious Drouth in Virginia and Maryland.

Corrected Statement of Internal Revenue Deficiencies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

C. C. BOWEN'S POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The political prospects of Bowen, the lately pardoned bigamist, are said to be very good in South Carolina. According to late advices from there he will not contest De-Large's seat in Congress, as he anticipated doing last fall, but will proceed to make a bold move to have himself nominated for Governor. He late persecution, it is said, has given him a strong hold on the negro element, notwithstanding the fact that DeLarge belongs to the latter race, and his heretofore been foremost among his persecutors.

THE DISTILLING INTEREST.

F. F. Lawrence, President of the Northwestern Distilling Company, and Director of the Distillers' Manufacturing Company, had a consultation with Deputy Commissioner Given, yesterday, relative to the best plan to be followed by the association for the suppression of illicit distillation. Mr. Lawrence, on the part of Northwestern distillers, also submitted a proposition, by which the different distillers in the country, so that the producing capacity may be reduced one-third, so as to conform to the demand, and not glut the market with an enormous stock.

THE SOUTH

which has prevailed here for several weeks is having a bad effect on the crops in Maryland and Virginia. A few weeks ago the prospect, so far as corn and tobacco were concerned, were very flattering. The unprecedented dry spell which has since prevailed has so imperilled these staples that it is now reported that more than half a crop will be realized.

UNADJUSTED REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The attempt made a few days ago to telegraph the revised accounts of ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue, as lately prepared at the Treasury Department, proved an annoying failure, since the cyphers added to show the column of cents were turned into dollars by the lightning, and so most of the accounts were exactly one hundred times too large; in some instances several hundred accounts were run up into millions. The amounts, as given below, show the correct condition of the accounts, from the Treasury books:

ILLINOIS—DEFALCATIONS.

Dist.	Name.	Amount.
1.	H. E. Sanderson	$ 7,000.00
2.	T. W. Cunningham	8,182.17
3.	W. Hall	1,000.00
13.	W. C. Flagg	17,00.36
14.	D. G. Hay	3,000.00

MISSOURI—DEFALCATIONS.

1.	W. Ames	17,561.72
4.	J. B. Moepin	17,323.00
5.	T. Orthwein	7,177.17

UNADJUSTED.

3.	E. W. Murphy	4,384.94
4.	W. B. Hamilton	1,000.00
5.	A. H. Martin (paid)	14,944.37
6.	J. McCulloch	10.00

INDIANA—DEFALCATIONS.

1.	A. Lewis	14,440.19
2.	Crawford	3,170.98
3.	Attorney-General to call	30,963.92
4.	Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, and Coroner, but thieves are the remainder.	7,344.00

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Despatches received in Washington to-day are to the effect that the President sees very clearly the duty devolving on Federal officers in relation to the late secession, and that leave the Republican party, and keep his administration free from embarrassment, he will remove Casey, Packard, and others.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—Carl Schurz, in response to an invitation to visit Nashville and address the people, states that he cannot do so at present, and withholds final decision.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Despatches received in Washington to-day are to the effect that the President sees very clearly the duty devolving on Federal officers in relation to the late secession, and that leave the Republican party, and keep his administration free from embarrassment, he will remove Casey, Packard, and others.

4.	J. W. Riley	161,960.39
5.	W. Powell	69,199.31
6.	J. Hall	3,000.00
7.	J. H. Campbell	2,973.57
8.	J. Orth	19,199.20
14.	A. Robertson	19,166.32

TRANSFERRED.

4.	J. H. Diehl	84,199.24
5.	W. Fahnestock	23,721.42
6.	D. Luther	8,000.00
7.	A. Hall	1,000.00
8.	C. H. Schriver	3,198.57
9.	W. Douglass	4,615.00
10.	W. G. McCandless	194.43
11.	R. L. Brown	8,771.51

(To the Associated Press.)

PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The first number of a series of specifications and drawings of patents granted by the United States, published under the new laws and regulations of the Patent Office, has just been published.

FRAUDS—AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

General Cooling, Solicitor for the United States Government before the International Commission between the United States and Spain, was examined on the claims of citizens of the United States for whom the commission has been organized. Much of the examination was directed to the ascertainment of claimants, to all of which no exhibits their business attention, as they have more than far been fixed. Much time, however, was consumed in the examination of Gen. Cooling, as the arbitrator will not, before the first Monday of December next, proceed to call and hear any case or cases which may be at that time ready for hearing.

COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

A comparative statement, showing the collections of internal revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1870 and 1871, is issued from the press. The entire amount of collections from solutions for the year ended June 30, 1870, was $30,826,954, and for the past fiscal year, $40,982,467. There was an increase of $858,464 from spirits distilled from fruits during the past year, and a decrease of $9,000,000 in spirits distilled from materials other than fruits. The new draw tax on distilleries also increased $858,464, and the special tax on distilleries $600,000. The tax on tobacco manufactured during the past year was $23,867,527, and for the year ending June 30, 1870, $20,000,000. The tax on beer, about equally divided between eighty and sixty-barrel classes, was $3,000,000 in the southwest and $1,000,000 in the northwest. This, in connection with a decrease of sales and the consequent reduction of barrels manufactured, is a good reputation, and was expected by all who knew the trade.

The value of building permits issued during the month of July in this city aggregate $1,600,000. This is about one-half the value of the buildings put up.

The Association for the Advancement of Science are contributed to accept the invitation of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, to visit the Mammoth Cave. The members have not yet determined when they will go.

Mr. W. L. Pillsbury, of Bloomington, Ill., has been elected Superintendent of the High School for 1872. He will fall hardly upon all the teachers, as we are informed that he has already made authorized profits for last year, $19,519; past year, $240,378. All other collections, including those of fines and penalties, $76,782. The revenue from tax on gas was increased during the past year $360,000. The sales of stimulative taxes increased $1,000,000, and occupations formerly taxed but now exempted by act of July 14, 1870, yielded $1,000,000 the past year. $16,000,000 less than the preceding fiscal year.

THE STRANGE GRATUAGUA EXPLOSION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 20.—Gen. Hartranft, of Montgomery County, Wednesday, the 16th, at which Boatwell to have him order Chief Engineer Alexander Jones to make a thorough investigation of the explosion of the steamer Chautauqua. Secretary Boatwell has ordered Jones to proceed to the scene of investigation, as the steamer was not amenable to the United States inspection laws.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is not fully determined yet whether a First Deputy will be appointed in the Revenue Office or not. It is probable that there will be, as it was thought that it might be possible to dispense with the services of Deputy Given, after Mr. Pratt was made Commissioner, but it is found necessary to have the labor of that position performed by some one, and in case of the temporary absence of the Commissioner, the First Deputy is the only officer designated by law to act in his place.

There is a good deal of competition for the place, Second Deputy Williams and Third Deputy Given are both candidates. Quite a few days ago Deputy Mr. Charles Chesley, who was till recently head of one of the Law Divisions, was appointed to fill the place, but declined to accept it, and took a position in the office of the Attorney-General, as suggested for the appointment. Mr. Chesley is married, it seems, Western people (he is a New-Englander), on the ground that the wives of two Deputies are from the West and the Commissioner from Pennsylvania. The First Auditor has expressed the opinion that there will be no vacancy in the position of First Deputy till Congress has confirmed Mr. Pratt as Commissioner. But he has already indicated that Mr. Douglass is Commissioner, and passed accounts for the salary of that office. It is not clear to draw the pay of First Deputy, Secretary Boutwell and Solicitor-General Bristow, it is understood, will decide that the opposite view, which seems to be universally thought ex-cept by the Auditor.

THE ST. LOUIS TESTIMONY.

The printing of the Ku-Klux Committee's testimony, taken this summer, will be completed in about two weeks at the Government Printing Office. The number of volumes is not yet known.

THE TOBACCO YEAR ENDING.

The Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the late act of Congress authorizing him to transfer to the several States and Territories the appropriations and loss of the steamer Oneida. Under the act of Tenth, Japan, in January, 1870, has had a conference with Minister Bingham, and the necessary steps have been taken toward instituting the suit, which will be brought in the United States Court sitting the Boundary. There are several questions still unsettled—the question as to where the suit shall be brought, etc.

FOREIGN.

SCENES AT THE VERSAILLES COURT-MARTIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Paris, July 5, refers to the court-martial for the trial of Communists:

"I was surprised at the want of interest shown by the public. The place was little more than half filled, and the greater part of the spectators all occupying a platform raised some feet above the body of the hall. The room I had seen the day before, in their prison, seeing, I now saw arrayed as for a public spectacle. The appearance generally dominant in their somewhat unpromising countenances was that of the Communistic leaders generally—that the dear in character, and the opposite of the stern expression upon them. They struck a much lower level of intellect, and further below the round to see whether they had produced the desired effect, which was evidently not the case, and at a moment when the indictments read charged them with the heaviest offences. Force was considerably employed in the case, and upon the impunity in the murder of the hostages, and Archbishop of Paris, and the burning of the Tuileries, to the end of his speech, with occasionally striking glances meeting the small bands, which as often passed through his carefully-trained eyes. With diffident and abstract shirt collar, and for the most part surveying the audience with a blend of indifference and contempt. It evidently was a pleasure to any of them to find a friend in the audience, and he also looked affable and familiar manner, as though to reassure him, and then laugh—perhaps because the friend showed a certain nervousness, or embarrassment. In fact, they seemed to regard the whole affair as an amusement, and were evidently quite at their ease for their coming benefit."

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—In the court-martial of Versailles, the examination of witnesses was concluded yesterday. The argument for the prosecution will be made to-day.

MORTALITY IN PARIS.

The number of deaths in Paris last week was 1,000, including one from cholera.

PERSONAL.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, is expected to arrive here Friday.

PERSONAL.

It is reported that in the forthcoming budget the estimates for the support of the Church and religious purposes will be greatly reduced.

BARBARIC SUPERSTITION.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Garibaldi has almost recovered from his severe illness.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Dublin correspondent of the London Times, describing the Dublin riot, says: "Mr. O'J. Smyth, M. P., was proceeding with his speech, when, suddenly, there shot into view, round the corner of the Wellington Monument, a considerable body of police, truncheons in hand, who, without uttering a word of warning, rushed at the assembled people to strike mercilessly on all sides. It is important inquiry be instituted by the government, I believe it will be found that throughout the period during which so many dreadful wounds were given by the police, no resistance was offered—none could be offered. No defence was attempted by the people, beyond the use of umbrellas, in a few cases, to ward off the showering blows of the loaded truncheons. Everyone within reach was assailed. Newspaper reporters, Conservative and Liberal, many of them with note-book and pencil in hand, some of them personally well known by the police for years past as reporters, were struck down as savagely attacked as any one else. Flying victims were dangerously injured, in order that while on the ground they might be bludgeoned. A person was quietly walking away alone when some policemen rushed after him. One of these dealt him a fearful kick in the hip which staggered him, and, before he could utter a word of protest, with a blow from a truncheon, felled him to the earth in a sea of blood."

FIRES.

At Warsaw, Ind.; Virginia City, Nev.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 20.—Warsaw has been singularly unfortunate in being visited by destructive fires. About three years ago two large hotels were burned, entailing a loss of $70,000. In January of this year about $20,000 of business houses and dwellings were destroyed. Last night, about 12 o'clock, thirteen buildings, including one church, seven dwelling houses, three livery stables, &c., were destroyed by the fire-fiend, destroying, in the aggregate, about $60,000 worth of property. The fire originated in a livery stable. The supposed cause was spontaneous combustion. G. F. Jaques, proprietor of the stable, loses $5,000; insured for $3,000. Hall, Hall & Co., loss $2,000; insured for $1,000. Mrs. Mary Hall, loss $2,000. Daniels, of Brooklyn, $2,000. The following additional buildings, all situated on the same square, were entirely destroyed: Wm. Conrad's brick dwelling, stables, and several thousand feet of dry lumber; loss $6,000; insurance, $3,000 in the Ætna, and $1,000 in the Hartford. D. F. Jones's brick dwelling and stables; loss, $3,500; no insurance. H. F. Reed's brick livery stables; loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000 in the Hartford of Connecticut, and the Ætna of Indiana. There was a square of frame dwellings, owned by the same. Loss, $1,000; no insurance. The city together, loses about $5,000; insurance, $2,000 of about $1,000; no insurance. The Rapids church was burned. Loss, $18,000; no insurance. The burning of the entire hills heavily upon the congregation, it being a new building and but recently dedicated. Rev. S. S. Marshall, pastor. Sloan, Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,000. G. W. Sloan's brick, loss $2,000; no insurance. Mr. Richard Eppes's private dwelling house. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000 in the Ætna of Indiana. There was a square of frame dwellings, owned by the same. Loss, $1,000; no insurance. The city together, loses about $5,000; insurance, $2,000 of about $1,000; no insurance. The Rapids church was burned. Loss, $18,000; no insurance. The burning of the entire hills heavily upon the congregation, it being a new building and but recently dedicated. Rev. S. S. Marshall, pastor.

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W. C. EAMES, City Circulator.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871.

SOUTHWELL'S LOAN TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The various contradictory rumors which have been circulated during the last few weeks in regard to the new loan — first, that General Spinner had negotiated the whole remaining $130,000,000 in Europe; then, again, that a combination of European and American bankers, under the pompous title of a "Syndicate," had taken $20,000,000, and made arrangements for taking all that was not gobbled up in the next sixty days by the National Banks; and finally, that the "American Syndicate" had taken $10,000,000 absolutely, and were to absorb $3,000,000 more each month until all was gone — all these conflicting rumors have left the public in considerable doubt as to what, if anything has been actually effected toward the negotiation of the loan on the basis provided in the funding which authorized the issue of the new 5 per cent bonds for the purpose of converting the 7 3-10 and 6-20s into them.

The net result of all the negotiations of the Secretary of the Treasury seems to be that he has given up the attempt to negotiate the loan in the ordinary manner, and has turned the business over to the American "Syndicate." If the terms of the negotiation have been correctly reported, these gentlemen subscribe for $35,000,000 of the new 5 per cent bonds, and pay over the money which is to be received, we presume, immediately deposited with the members of the syndicate, who have been appointed government depositors. The Bank act requires that National Banks designated as depositories of public money shall deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as security therefor. The Funding bill passed July 11, 1870, also provides that the 5-20 bonds may be used as security for deposits at par in gold with the proceeds of the sale of the new 5 per cents shall bear interest for ninety days after the date of the notice that they are called in for redemption. Now, if the syndicate may subscribe for $35,000,000 of the 5 per cents, pay over the money and immediately receive it back again as a government deposit, and deposit $25,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 with the Treasurer as security for the deposits, and have over $10,000,000 of the proceeds of the bonds to be redeemed with the money paid by them for the 5 per cents, if this is the programme, it is plain that the "syndicate" will be drawing 11 per cent on $35,000,000 invested, viz., 6 per cent on $25,000,000 of 5 per cents, and 6 per cent on the $25,000,000 or more of 5-20s deposited as security for the government deposit. The feature which would take this out of the ordinary mode of negotiating the loan by offering the 5-20s deposited as security for the government deposit, the government practically guarantees that the syndicate bankers shall not be called on for the government deposit during the ninety days. This seems to be the main secret. It leaves the syndicate free to make use of the money which they have nominally paid for the 5 per cents and received back as government depositors. It is, in fact, a loan of the money by the government for the purpose of converting the 7 3-10 and 6-20s into 5 per cent bonds at the rate of 11 per cent, it would leave the net cost of their 5 per cent bonds only 4 per cent, which is ¼ per cent less than the 10-40 5 per cents are now selling for.

There is a catch, however, in the way of this arrangement, and that is that the Funding Bill requires that the particular 5-20 bonds to be called in for redemption "shall be specified by class, number, and date, to the order of their dates, highest numbers first in each class, and issued." Unless Mr. Boutwell intends to disregard this requirement of the Funding bill, he could not specify for redemption the bonds deposited by the syndicate as security for the deposits, which would no longer be anything in fact from the government but the use of the government money by the syndicate bankers, which would have to be made without even the pretext of redeeming their 5-20 bonds in ninety days.

In exchanging 6-20 bonds into the new 5 per cents, which, with interest at 11 per cent a year on all that is so exchanged, but this new syndicate negotiation deprives the government for nearly two years of the benefit of the difference in the rate of interest it has to pay interest on the 5-20 bonds for ninety days after the notice is given to call them in, and also interest on the new bonds subscribed for from the moment of subscription, the government plainly enough loses 1½ per cent, and this consumes all that can be saved on an exchange of sixty into 5 per cents for eighteen months; besides which, the law allows ½ per cent commission to bankers and agents for selling the new 5s; this consumes the gains of interest for six months, making, together, two years' time, so that, placing the matter in the most favorable light, Mr. Boutwell's syndicate negotiations for exchanging 5-20 bonds into 5 per cents will save the government not a penny in interest for two years' time. It may be apparent to others, but the wisdom of this arrangement does not impress us very powerfully. Its unlooked-for deep dissatisfaction, and requires immense facial effort to work out so absurd a scheme, but the gain to the Treasury seems to lie in the overlook-ing of the complicated machinery whose wires increased friction, and in the syndicate scheme the friction appears to amount to 1 per cent of the whole transaction, wherever we may contemplating it simpler method, only sixteen plated 1½ per cent of friction.

A CONTRAST.

Nations, individuals, and corporations are equally illustrated by comparing the expenditures of one of prosperous habits with those of one of extravagant habits. The Revenue of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and the English quest for different purposes stands as follows:

For army	$ 77,500,000
For navy	31,000,000
For interest and principal of debt	346,000,000
All other purposes	46,500,000
	$500,000,000

We spend for the purpose of fighting:

For army	$ 15,000,000
For navy	10,000,000
Interest and principal of debt	246,000,000
All other purposes	29,000,000
	$300,000,000

From this tabular view it appears that after deducting what we spend for the habit of fighting — extraordinary expenditures from the special ordinary expenditures of our government we have left $200,000,000 for the latter, while England has left $46,500,000 for the latter. Here is a contrast in fact in the above comparison of expenditures. The first is, that British expenditures are all computed in gold, while American expenditures are computed in greenbacks, and these, during the last period ever selling June 30, 1871, did not represent more than 65 per cent gold value. The second contrast is, the amount paid in liquidation of our national debt, which, in currency, amounted to $246,189,674. That sum was actually applied to the annual redemption of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The British Government paid no part of its public debt. Correctly stated, the expenditure of the American Government was as follows:

For army	$ 15,000,000
For navy	10,000,000
Interest and principal of debt	246,189,674
All other purposes	29,000,000
	$300,000,000

This money represented a currency worth 65 percent of gold, which would be equivalent to $195,000,000 gold.

The expenditures of such government, aside from payment of debt, of which England paid none, was as follows:

Great Britain, gold	$200,000,000
United States, currency	195,000,000

So far from the "ordinary" expenses of Great Britain, including interest on debt, being 47½ millions less than those of the United States, they are 46½ millions greater. Will the figures put this fact in its pipe and smoke it?

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC DEMAND.

The Richmond *Whig* — the great Democratic organ of the Southern States — announces a new programme, in which it invites the co-operation of all the Southern people, blacks and whites. It asserts that, under whatever apportionment of Congressional representation which may be made, the late slaveholding States will have twelve Representatives more than one-third of the whole number, and that these, if united in Congress, will furnish a power adequate for the protection of the South, if not sufficient to control the government. It declares that the South has one common interest. "Slavery has been abolished, but slavery has never been paid for." Slavery, it is claimed, was a constitutional and vested right, and no government ever confiscated such a property and of such magnitude without compensation to the individual. It is proposed that the United States shall "pay the people of the South $2,000,000,000 — the value of the slaves — and that, giving one-half of this sum to the black population, the latter will unite with the whites in enforcing their demand. A convention of the Southern people is suggested, that the claim may be put in shape and presented at the proper time. For the present, it is considered so much political capital by which the united South can trade with each party at the North as will agree to pay the money. So strong is the claim scribbered, and so powerful the South-united in demanding it, that the *Whig* says: "General Grant himself might be willing to achieve a re-election by according to us all and more than we ask. At any rate, it is the best trump out, and, if judiciously played, may win the game."

This is a New Departure to which the South proposes to bring the Northern Democracy. There will be little or no trouble in doing so. The Democratic party, ever since 1840, has been ruled and governed by the South; the Northern Democrats have always accepted whatever law the South proposed. To adopt this payment for the slaves will involve no inconsistency. The Democrats had nothing to do with the abolition of slavery. They, as on the record against it. The Thirteenth Amendment received two Democratic votes in Congress. In no State in the Union did any Democratic member of either house of the Legislature vote to ratify that amendment. The Democratic party statesmen adopted Pendleton's doctrine, that slavery could not be abolished by an amendment of the National Constitution. The Democracy are all on record against the adoption and against the validity of the Amendment under which prohibits payment for slaves. To make the National Government responsible for the $2,000,000,000 slave property lost during the war will be nothing distasteful to the Democracy, nor indeed would the Democracy object to making the Confederate Government be objectionable to the thousands of Democrats who furnished money and substitutes to carry on the rebellion.

The Vallandigham Departure has already broken down the whole South rebelled against it, and the weak-kneed Democracy of the North has yielded. Now comes the Southern Departure — the repudiation of the constitutional amendments and compensation for the slaves — by which the "questions settled of the Union" and more than one-half the Democratic States demand, and on that, sooner or later, the Democracy of the North will first submit, and then make it their distinctive policy.

THE DISSOLUTION OF AUSTRIA.

The rumor that Prussia was disposed to combine with so crippled a nation as France against so formidable an alliance as that of Austria and Italy has been accounted by many as improbable, on account of the inequality of the proposed match. But this is not, by any means, obvious, since Austria herself is on the verge of a crisis which is about sure to result in its being shorn of its power to do evil. In the event of any such general disturbance as that which threatens. The peculiarly heterogeneous character of the Austrian Empire is well known. The dominant race is German, and the imperial dynasty is German, but only about one-fifth of the people are of that nationality, over 40 per cent of them being Sclavs, who thoroughly hate their German masters, and have only failed, through lack of leaders, to organize and establish their independence from German domination before now. Of the remaining 60 per cent, the Roman races (Wallachs, Italians, and Friulians) number, before the cession of Venetia to Italy, 3,400,000; the Hungarians, with 1 per cent a year on all that is so exchanged; but this new syndicate negotiation deprives the government for nearly two years of the benefit of the difference in the rate of interest it has to pay interest on the 5-20 bonds for ninety days after the notice is given to call them in, and also interest on the new bonds subscribed for from the moment of subscription, the government plainly enough loses 1½ per cent, and this consumes all that can be saved on an exchange of sixty into 5 per cents for eighteen months; besides which, the law allows ½ per cent commission to bankers and agents for selling the new 5s; this consumes the gains of interest for six months, making, together, two years' time, so that, placing the matter in the most favorable light, Mr. Boutwell's syndicate negotiations for exchanging 5-20 bonds into 5 per cents will save the government not a penny in interest for two years' time. It may be apparent to others, but the wisdom of this arrangement does not impress us very powerfully. Its unlooked-for deep dissatisfaction, and requires immense facial effort to work out so absurd a scheme, but the gain to the Treasury seems to lie in the overlook-ing of the complicated machinery whose wires increased friction, and in the syndicate scheme the friction appears to amount to 1 per cent of the whole transaction, wherever we may contemplating it simpler method, only sixteen plated 1½ per cent of friction.

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The Richmond *Whig* — the great Democratic organ of the Southern States — announces a new programme, in which it invites the co-operation of all the South-ern people, blacks and whites. It asserts that, under whatever apportionment of Congressional representation which may be made, the late slaveholding States will have twelve Representatives more than one-third of the whole number, and that these, if united in Congress, will furnish a power adequate for the protection of the South, if not sufficient to control the government. It declares that the South has one common interest. "Slavery has been abolished, but slavery has never been paid for." Slavery, it is claimed, was a constitutional and vested right, and no government ever confiscated such a property and of such magnitude without compensation to the individual. It is proposed that the United States shall "pay the people of the South $2,000,000,000 — the value of the slaves — and that, giving one-half of this sum to the black population, the latter will unite with the whites in enforcing their demand. A convention of the Southern people is suggested, that the claim may be put in shape and presented at the proper time. For the present, it is considered so much political capital by which the united South can trade with each party at the North as will agree to pay the money. So strong is the claim scribbered, and so powerful the South-united in demanding it, that the *Whig* says: "General Grant himself might be willing to achieve a re-election by according to us all and more than we ask. At any rate, it is the best trump out, and, if judiciously played, may win the game."

This is a New Departure to which the South proposes to bring the Northern Democracy. There will be little or no trouble in doing so. The Democratic party, ever since 1840, has been ruled and governed by the South; the Northern Democrats have always accepted whatever law the South proposed. To adopt this payment for the slaves will involve no inconsistency. The Democrats had nothing to do with the abolition of slavery. They, as on the record against it. The Thirteenth Amendment received two Democratic votes in Congress. In no State in the Union did any Democratic member of either house of the Legislature vote to ratify that amendment. The Democratic party statesmen adopted Pendleton's doctrine, that slavery could not be abolished by an amendment of the National Constitution. The Democracy are all on record against the adoption and against the validity of the Amendment under which prohibits payment for slaves. To make the National Government responsible for the $2,000,000,000 slave property lost during the war will be nothing distasteful to the Democracy, nor indeed would the Democracy object to making the Confederate Government be objectionable to the thousands of Democrats who furnished money and substitutes to carry on the rebellion.

The Vallandigham Departure has already broken down the whole South rebelled against it, and the weak-kneed Democracy of the North has yielded. Now comes the Southern Departure — the repudiation of the constitutional amendments and compensation for the slaves — by which the "questions settled of the Union" and more than one-half the Democratic States demand, and on that, sooner or later, the Democracy of the North will first submit, and then make it their distinctive policy.

THE DISSOLUTION OF AUSTRIA.

The rumor that Prussia was disposed to combine with so crippled a nation as France against so formidable an alliance as that of Austria and Italy has been accounted by many as improbable, on account of the inequality of the proposed match. But this is not, by any means, obvious, since Austria herself is on the verge of a crisis which is about sure to result in its being shorn of its power to do evil. In the event of any such general disturbance as that which threatens. The peculiarly heterogeneous character of the Austrian Empire is well known. The dominant race is German, and the imperial dynasty is German, but only about one-fifth of the people are of that nationality, over 40 per cent of them being Sclavs, who thoroughly hate their German masters, and have only failed, through lack of leaders, to organize and establish their independence from German domination before now. Of the remaining 60 per cent, the Roman races (Wallachs, Italians, and Friulians) number, before the cession of Venetia to Italy, 3,400,000; the Hungarians, with 4,750,000; the Magyars (5,415,773), the Jews, the Armenians, Greeks, and Gypsies filled up the balance of the population. The official (German) language is foisted upon 4 people, to four-fifths of whom it is as unintelligible as Choctaw or Sanscrit. The fact that over twenty different languages are spoken throughout the empire shows as plainly as need be the heterogeneous character of the population. Nothing but geographical lines and the *vis inertiæ* has kept the empire together to the present day.

There is no permanent cohesion or amalgamation of such elements practicable. Even if the Hungarians can be tickled into good humor by the pageantry which Francis Joseph and his Empress afford them occasionally by wearing the King and Queen of Hungary, and the poor Czechs and Poles can be cajoled into the belief that they are afforded now something like a national existence, the union of the heterogeneous elements cannot be precipitated for the Germans themselves, through the dominant race, like it the least of all. They are itching to get into the new German Empire, and are even now impatiently inquiring why Bismark & Co. complicated machinery of conservers increased friction, and in the syndicate scheme the friction appears to amount to 1 per cent of the whole transaction, wherever we may contemplating it simpler method, only sixteen plated 1½ per cent of friction.

A CONTRAST.

Nations, individuals, and corporations are equally illustrated by comparing the expenditures of one of prosperous habits with those of one of extravagant habits. The Revenue of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and the English quest for different purposes stands as follows:

For army	$ 77,500,000
For navy	31,000,000
For interest and principal of debt	346,000,000
All other purposes	46,500,000
	$500,000,000

We spend for the purpose of fighting:

For army	$ 15,000,000
For navy	10,000,000
Interest and principal of debt	246,000,000
All other purposes	29,000,000
	$300,000,000

From this tabular view it appears that after deducting what we spend for the habit of fighting — extraordinary expenditures from the special ordinary expenditures of our government we have left $200,000,000 for the latter, while England has left $46,500,000 for the latter. Here is a contrast in fact in the above comparison of expenditures. The first is, that British expenditures are all computed in gold, while American expenditures are computed in greenbacks, and these, during the last period ever selling June 30, 1871, did not represent more than 65 per cent gold value. The second consolment is, the amount paid in liquidation of our national debt, which, in currency, amounted to $246,189,674. That sum was actually applied to the annual redemption of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The British Government paid no part of its public debt. Correctly stated, the expenditure of the American Government was as follows:

For army	$ 15,000,000
For navy	10,000,000
Interest and principal of debt	246,189,674
All other purposes	29,000,000
	$300,000,000

This money represented a currency

worth 65 percent of gold, which would be equivalent to $195,000,000 gold.

The expenditures of such government, aside from payment of debt, of which England paid none, was as follows:

Great Britain, gold	$200,000,000
United States, currency	195,000,000

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PHILADELPHIA.

Its Commerce and Importations.

Will Philadelphia Support Steamships?

Nauticalities.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.

The warm weather has all dropped into the pocket of August, and, instead of quitting the seaside, the people are hurrying in.

THE AVERAGE PHILADELPHIAN.

All Philadelphians are average. Genius so sooner sticks up its head amongst the Keystoners than the horses on the State arms ramp and plunge, and every oyster in the population shells his shell for a pearl inside. "If you see a head hit it," says the average Pennsylvanian, "heads, we lose." Consequently, everybody with a head carries it in his pocket, and passes it off for his purse, or rupees away where he can wear it with safety.

"We are a singular people," says the great Philadelphia lawyer, admitting the imputation, "but then we cook the best terrapin in the United States, and there's the Pennsylvania Railroad, you know. By the way, have you heard about our new steamship line?"

THIRD SHIPS.

Yes, I have heard of it. They celebrated Heard Saturday with a pair of speeches from the two Collectors of the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia, Thomas and Forney. The protest was a warm one to Thomas; the design was to talk steamship.

Mr. Thomas devoted his speech to telling what kind of a people "we Baltimoreans" were, especially the sort of eating they are fond of. He thinks we are specially adapted into the ribs of the as yet unborn, scarcely resurrected Philadelphia steamships, built of American iron, flying the American flag, and provided with American isinglass! He graciously gave way to Mr. Forney, who, in turn, made the celebrated speech on the resources of Pennsylvania, her iron and her coal, her harvest and population, etc., etc.

Now, everybody hopes that Pennsylvania will build the said steamships and make them profitable. It is a brave and novel thing for her to undertake to do it without the usual subsidy and concession; but, when the ships are done and on the ocean, will the average Pennsylvanian be contented to see them successful? Will not their triumph provoke envious and restless animadversion? Will the whipper-snapper who sells the *Evening Gall*, and thinks against the city's snapdragon, public subscription, be content to see anything triumphant sail out of the chief port of the Keystone? Will the metropolis of the average? The time will be set upon with little complimentings and worse; envy, and the self-reliance of it will pass away in the early days of the ships; it will be made a pretext for more tariff and state-blasting and "fighting behind out of it with nursery oratory. While cities of the petty dimensions of Bremen and Hamburg supply the ocean with their fleets, to see free steamships, the city of New York and the city of Philadelphia own no fleet of their own, for which the common flag of the nondescriptions! The people of Bremen have business common sense, and they buy a ship as they would a new gown, or house, or wealth out of it and not merely notes over it. They are, therefore, content to see it, with a crew of Bremen, and seamen, with accumulated earnings, and with that powerful good will which is so accustomed to make a ship go. They do not drow it with business exuberance. The Philadelphia steamers, built under tariff prices, and manned and owned under a pique to tariff, will be to colonize them, stunt the general industriously and wind which animate tariff logic. (They will be run at a loss, and be the scandal by a railroad company. They must run with tariff coal and pay more gross profit than they can make—the grand old free trader, whose very salt is banned by the tariff—and by a combination of foreign companies (all of which are subsidized) they keep the world with his rations. Pshaw. The celebrated saint of St. Goar, who hung his cloak on a sunbeam to dry, the Pennsylvanian who rose to banish the ships upon the evaporating plainness of 4th tariff. Still, may he build his ships, and go travelling in them, imagining to escape the old and appropriate song:

My name is Norval the Gaul
As I said, so I said!

GATH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FLYING MAIL. By M. Goldsmith's Old Odd. By Magazine Thomson. The Sailor and the Cheerful. By Robert Jones and Cambridge, Server, Francis & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

One of the most charming of this summer's volumes is this little collection of Scandinavian stories. Of the fourteen tales named, Bjornson is, perhaps, the only one known to American readers. He has become illustrated by his delicious story of "Arne," which it will be remembered was originally printed in English in the columns of the Chicago market. It is a curious career the little volume has had. A tiny Norwegian craft made the voyage first to Liverpool, then to Chicago, some years ago, bringing over a cargo of herrings and stockfish, and an edition of 2,000 copies of "Arne" in the Norwegian tongue. The ice sold well, but "Arne," although it was highly recommended by literary connoisseurs, did not find a ready market. The ice sold well, but "Arne," although it was highly recommended by literary connoisseurs, did not find a ready market. Nobody cared to read it. Except a few who recognized the genius of the Norwegian author, and sent back for more to be famous, and publishers were anxious for its stories. Two or three editions were issued by Eastern houses, and then every one in Chicago wanted to read that "Arne" which had remained in our Custom House year after year for lack of a few dollars to release them. At last all the Eastern house had sense enough to secure the whole edition, and sell them to Chicago readers at an extortionate price, when they might have had them for a song a dozen years before. Bjornson's other tales will be four or more of Bjornson's Bible stories, marked by the same charming simplicity and conclusion, and the same loving interest in the nature and strong character. The other two writers are Swedes, and their stories are the same loving interpretation of nature and strong character drawing

ST. JOSEPH'S FREE HOSPITAL.

Laying the Corner Stone of the New Institution.

The Hospital to be of the Most Liberal Character.

Among the deserving institutions in this city whether religious or otherwise, there is, perhaps, none that appeals so urgently to the sympathies of the public than that which involves the care of the sick and destitute. There are already in Chicago various hospitals of a most liberal character, though principally under the patronage of religious denominations. A still further addition is to be made to their number by the erection of a large, liberal hospital, on the corner of Bonfing and Sophia streets, northwest of Lincoln Park. The enterprise has been taken in hand by a body of Christian ladies, known as the Sisters of Charity, whose lives are devoted to the bestowal of such charities upon the deserving as their means can command. It is a fact that the body is not opulent, nor are its deeds of goodness so magnificent as they would be were the Sisters the possessors of wonderful wealth; but, like the widow's mite, their every effort is made in the spirit of Christian charity for the relief of those who are in distress, and in doing they perform their vows.

Their new hospital, named after St. Joseph, is to be a magnificent structure, fronting 144 feet on Sophia street and 180 feet on Bonfing, and will be three stories high, with basement and Mansard roof. There will be 36 private rooms, and 12 wards, each which is capable of accommodating 8 patients. The wards are divided for both male and female patients, and there will be a ward for the use of the nurses, a chapel, reception room, and operating room for the surgeons. The ventilation will be of the most perfect character, and the whole edifice will be as healthy as it is possible to make it.

The corner-stone was laid yesterday afternoon, at which will be incorporated stone, by estimated at \$50,000. The building is to cost \$100,000, and is to be finished by the 1st of October next. The following is a list of the articles deposited in the box and placed in the stone: A copy of the Holy Bible, presented by Rev. Father Damen, of the Holy Family Church; a copy of the Catholic Directory, presented by Rev. Father Quarter, of St. Patrick's Church; a copy of the Constitution of the United States, presented by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, of St. Bridget's Church; a copy of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, presented by Rev. Father Dunne, of St. Jarlath's Church; a copy of the Chicago Directory, presented by Rev. Father Flaherty, of St. Francis' Xavier Church; a copy of the Chicago Tribune, presented by Rev. Father Flanagan, of St. Patrick's Church; a copy of the Chicago Times, presented by Rev. Father Dunne, of St. Jarlath's Church; a copy of the Chicago Republican, presented by Rev. Father Dunne, of St. Jarlath's Church; a copy of the Chicago Journal, presented by Rev. Father Dunne, of St. Jarlath's Church; a copy of the Chicago Post, presented by Rev. Father Dunne, of St. Jarlath's Church; a copy of the Chicago Evening Journal, presented by Rev. Father Dunne, of St. Jarlath's Church; a copy of the Chicago Evening Post, presented by Rev. Father Dunne, of St. Jarlath's Church; a copy of the Chicago Evening Mail